WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Thursday, March 09, 2006

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=PGPB,USPT,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L2	l1 and (cd63 near5 macrophag$)	9
☐	L1	cd63 and antibod$	654

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:ssspta1635jxs

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	DEC 05	CASREACT(R) - Over 10 million reactions available
NEWS 4	DEC 14	2006 MeSH terms loaded in MEDLINE/LMEDLINE
NEWS 5	DEC 14	2006 MeSH terms loaded for MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER
NEWS 6	DEC 14	CA/CAplus to be enhanced with updated IPC codes
NEWS 7	DEC 21	IPC search and display fields enhanced in CA/CAplus with the IPC reform
NEWS 8	DEC 23	New IPC8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT fields in USPATFULL/ USPAT2
NEWS 9	JAN 13	IPC 8 searching in IFIPAT, IFIUDB, and IFICDB
NEWS 10	JAN 13	New IPC 8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT enhancements added to INPADOC
NEWS 11	JAN 17	Pre-1988 INPI data added to MARPAT
NEWS 12	JAN 17	IPC 8 in the WPI family of databases including WPIFV
NEWS 13	JAN 30	Saved answer limit increased
NEWS 14	JAN 31	Monthly current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency added to TULSA
NEWS 15	FEB 21	STN AnaVist, Version 1.1, lets you share your STN AnaVist visualization results
NEWS 16	FEB 22	Status of current WO (PCT) information on STN
NEWS 17	FEB 22	The IPC thesaurus added to additional patent databases on STN
NEWS 18	FEB 22	Updates in EPFULL; IPC 8 enhancements added
NEWS 19	FEB 27	New STN AnaVist pricing effective March 1, 2006
NEWS 20	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reload improves functionality
NEWS 21	FEB 28	TOXCENTER reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 22	FEB 28	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with more experimental spectral property data
NEWS 23	MAR 01	INSPEC reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 24	MAR 03	Updates in PATDPA; addition of IPC 8 data without attributes
NEWS 25	MAR 08	X.25 communication option no longer available after June 2006

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01a,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 DECEMBER 2005.
V8.0 AND V8.01 USERS CAN OBTAIN THE UPGRADE TO V8.01a AT
http://download.cas.org/express/v8.0-Discover/

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:48:47 ON 09 MAR 2006

=> f medline biosis CA embase scisearch
THIS COMMAND NOT AVAILABLE IN THE CURRENT FILE
Some commands only work in certain files.  For example, the EXPAND
command can only be used to look at the index in a file which has an
index.  Enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of
commands which can be used in this file.

=> f medline;f biosis;f CA;f embase;f scisearch
THIS COMMAND NOT AVAILABLE IN THE CURRENT FILE
COMMAND STACK INTERRUPTED.  ENTER "DISPLAY HISTORY"
TO SEE WHICH COMMANDS WERE EXECUTED.

Some commands only work in certain files.  For example, the EXPAND
command can only be used to look at the index in a file which has an
index.  Enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of
commands which can be used in this file.

=> f medline
THIS COMMAND NOT AVAILABLE IN THE CURRENT FILE
Some commands only work in certain files.  For example, the EXPAND
command can only be used to look at the index in a file which has an
index.  Enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of
commands which can be used in this file.

=> FIL BIOSIS
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                 0.84       0.84

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:51:20 ON 09 MAR 2006
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FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 9 March 2006 (20060309/ED)


=> f embase
L1         1327 EMBASE

=> fil medline; fil biosis; fil CA; fil Embase; fil Scisearch
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                 0.87       1.71

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:52:04 ON 09 MAR 2006

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 MAR 2006 (20060308/UP).  FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

 On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

 The MEDLINE reload for 2006 is now (26 Feb.) available.  For details
 on the 2006 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>).
 See also:

    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

 OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
```

MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.39	2.10

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:52:04 ON 09 MAR 2006

FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 9 March 2006 (20060309/ED)

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.87	2.97

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 14:52:04 ON 09 MAR 2006

FILE COVERS 1907 - 2 Mar 2006 VOL 144 ISS 11
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Mar 2006 (20060302/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.44	3.41

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:52:04 ON 09 MAR 2006

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 3 Mar 2006 (20060303/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	1.43	4.84

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:52:04 ON 09 MAR 2006

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 2 Mar 2006 (20060302/ED)

SCISEARCH has been reloaded, see HELP RLOAD for details.

=> cd63
CD63 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s cd63
L2 716 CD63

=> d l2 ibib abs 1-5

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 716 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:181023 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 012HV
TITLE: Trafficking from **CD63**-positive late endocytic multivesicular bodies is essential for intracellular development of Chlamydia trachomatis
AUTHOR: Beatty W L (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Washington Univ, Sch Med, Dept Mol Microbiol, St Louis, MO 63110 USA (Reprint)
beatty@borcim.wustl.edu
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CELL SCIENCE, (15 JAN 2006) Vol. 119, No. 2, pp. 350-359.
ISSN: 0021-9533.
PUBLISHER: COMPANY OF BIOLOGISTS LTD, BIDDER BUILDING CAMBRIDGE COMMERCIAL PARK COWLEY RD, CAMBRIDGE CB4 4DL, CAMBS, ENGLAND.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 47
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Feb 2006
Last Updated on STN: 23 Feb 2006
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Chlamydiae are obligate intracellular bacterial pathogens that replicate solely within the confines of a membrane-bound vacuole termed an inclusion. Within this protected organelle, chlamydiae acquire host-cell-derived biosynthetic precursors necessary for intracellular subsistence, yet the mechanisms and pathways responsible for this acquisition remain elusive. The present study identifies an interaction between the chlamydial inclusion and multivesicular bodies, complex organelles pivotal in protein and lipid transport that are positioned along the endosome-lysosome pathway, and intersect the exocytic pathway in various cell types. Resident protein and lipid constituents of multivesicular bodies colocalized with intracellular chlamydiae, with direct delivery of the resident protein **CD63** to the chlamydial inclusion. Interruption of trafficking from multivesicular bodies by pharmacological inhibitors and exogenous antibodies subsequently disrupted sphingolipid delivery to the maturing chlamydial inclusion and intracellular bacterial growth. This study identifies a trafficking pathway from **CD63**-positive multivesicular bodies to the bacterial inclusion, a novel interaction that provides essential lipids necessary for maintenance of a productive intracellular infection.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 716 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:162126 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 009LK
TITLE: Activation of blood platelets in echinococcosis - CD62P

and **CD63** expression
AUTHOR: Matowicka-Karna J (Reprint); Kemona H; Dymicka-Piekarska V; Butkiewicz A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med Univ Bialystok, Dept Clin Lab Diagnost, J Waszyngtona 15A, PL-15274 Bialystok, Poland (Reprint); Med Univ Bialystok, Dept Clin Lab Diagnost, PL-15274 Bialystok, Poland
matowic@amb.edu.pl
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Poland
SOURCE: PARASITOLOGY RESEARCH, (FEB 2006) Vol. 98, No. 3, pp. 214-217.
ISSN: 0932-0113.
PUBLISHER: SPRINGER, 233 SPRING STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10013 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 30
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Feb 2006
Last Updated on STN: 16 Feb 2006

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 716 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:122429 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 007NO
TITLE: Bacitracin reveals a role for multiple thiol isomerases in platelet function
AUTHOR: Robinson A; O'Neill S; Kiernan A S; O'Donoghue N; Moran N (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Royal Coll Surgeons Ireland, Dept Clin Pharmacol, 123 St Stephens Green, Dublin 2, Ireland (Reprint); Royal Coll Surgeons Ireland, Dept Clin Pharmacol, Dublin 2, Ireland
nmoran@rcsi.ie
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Ireland
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF HAEMATOLOGY, (FEB 2006) Vol. 132, No. 3, pp. 339-348.
ISSN: 0007-1048.
PUBLISHER: BLACKWELL PUBLISHING, 9600 GARSINGTON RD, OXFORD OX4 2DQ, OXON, ENGLAND.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 39
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Feb 2006
Last Updated on STN: 9 Feb 2006
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The platelet-specific integrin alpha IIb beta 3 has endogenous thiol isomerase activity associated with the CXXC motifs within the beta subunit. Using a highly purified form of bacitracin, a thiol isomerase inhibitor, we now provide further evidence of the functional significance of this enzymatic activity in integrin activation. In addition, we demonstrate a role for multiple thiol isomerases in platelet function. This bacitracin prevented platelet aggregation to thrombin and collagen, and directly inhibited alpha IIb beta 3 activation, as detected by PAC-1 binding. In parallel, bacitracin inhibited the endogenous thiol isomerase activity of purified alpha IIb beta 3 with a 50% inhibitory concentration of 15(.)5 mu mol/l. In order to determine whether the effects of bacitracin are solely mediated by inhibition of integrin enzymatic activity, we examined integrin-independent indices of platelet activation. We found bacitracin inhibited both platelet secretion (CD62P and **CD63**) and thromboxane (TxA(2)) production, with complete inhibition at different concentrations. Thus, we demonstrated a role for multiple thiol isomerases in platelet function. Taken together, these studies support a role for the endogenous integrin thiol isomerase activity in activation of alpha IIb beta 3 and highlight the novel regulation of platelet function by other, as yet undefined thiol isomerases.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 716 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:119755 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 005VX

TITLE: Diagnosis of neuromuscular blocking agent hypersensitivity reactions using cytofluorimetric analysis of basophils

AUTHOR: Kvedariene V; Kamey S; Ryckwaert Y; Rongier M; Bousquet J; Demoly P; Arnoux B (Reprint)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hop Arnaud Villeneuve, INSERM, U454, IFR3, F-34295 Montpellier 5, France (Reprint); Hop Arnaud Villeneuve, INSERM, U454, F-34295 Montpellier 5, France; Vilnius Univ Hosp Santariskiu Klin, Vilnius, Lithuania; Hop A Villeneuve, Unite Explorat Allergies, Montpellier, France; Kyoto Prefectural Univ Med, Kyoto, Japan; Hop Lapeyronie, Dept Anesthesiol, Montpellier, France

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: France; Lithuania; Japan

SOURCE: ALLERGY, (MAR 2006) Vol. 61, No. 3, pp. 311-315.
ISSN: 0105-4538.

PUBLISHER: BLACKWELL PUBLISHING, 9600 GARSINGTON RD, OXFORD OX4 2DQ, OXON, ENGLAND.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 28

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Feb 2006
Last Updated on STN: 9 Feb 2006

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Background: Immunoglobulin E (IgE)-mediated hypersensitivity reactions to neuromuscular blocking agents (NMBA) are common and life threatening. Basophil activation based upon the expression of **CD63** in the presence of specific allergens was found to be of importance for the diagnosis of IgE-mediated hypersensibility.

Methods: The Basotest((R)) was evaluated for the diagnosis of NMBA in 47 patients with proven NMBA anaphylaxis, 40 atopic subjects nonallergic to NMBA and five healthy volunteers. Diagnosis of NMBA was made according to international standards on clinical history, skin tests and provocation tests when needed.

Results: In the NMBA allergic patients, sensitivity of Basotest((R)) was 36.1%, but it increased to 85.7% for reactions which occurred within the last 3 years. The specificity was 93.3%.

Conclusion: Basotest((R)) may be useful for the diagnosis of NMBA allergy in patients with a suspicion of recent IgE-mediated hypersensitivity reaction to NMBA.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 716 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:119753 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 005VX

TITLE: Basophil allergen threshold sensitivity: a useful approach to anti-IgE treatment efficacy evaluation

AUTHOR: Nopp A (Reprint); Johansson S G O; Ankerst J; Bylin G; Cardell L O; Gronneberg R; Irander K; Palmqvist M; Oman H

CORPORATE SOURCE: Karolinska Univ Hosp L204, Dept Med, Allergy & Clin Immunol Unit, S-17126 Stockholm, Sweden (Reprint); Karolinska Inst, Dept Med, Allergy & Clin Immunol Unit, Stockholm, Sweden; Karolinska Univ Hosp, Dept Clin Immunol & Transfus Med, Stockholm, Sweden; Univ Lund Hosp, Dept Med, S-22185 Lund, Sweden; Karolinska Univ Hosp Huddinge, Dept Med, Div Resp Med & Allergol, Stockholm, Sweden; Malmo Univ Hosp, Lab Clin Expt Allergy Res, Malmo, Sweden; Karolinska Univ Hosp, Dept Resp Med, Allergy Sect, Stockholm, Sweden; Univ Hosp, Allergy Ctr, Linkoping, Sweden; Sahlgrenska Univ Hosp, Lung Pharmacol Grp, Gothenburg, Sweden; MIAB, Uppsala, Sweden

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Sweden

SOURCE: ALLERGY, (MAR 2006) Vol. 61, No. 3, pp. 298-302.
ISSN: 0105-4538.

PUBLISHER: BLACKWELL PUBLISHING, 9600 GARSINGTON RD, OXFORD OX4 2DQ, OXON, ENGLAND.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 13

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Feb 2006
Last Updated on STN: 9 Feb 2006

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Background: Monitoring of the allergen sensitivity of a patient is most important for optimal patient care and a basic prerequisite for immunomodulating treatment. The objective of this study was to investigate how basophil allergen sensitivity can be applied in the monitoring of anti-immunoglobulin E (IgE) treatment.

Methods: Basophils from timothy grass pollen allergic patients were, by flow cytometry, analysed for allergen threshold sensitivity (CD-sens) by measuring **CD63** up-regulation on CD203c-identified basophils. The results were compared with maximal percentage **CD63** up-regulation at one allergen dose (CD-max), skin prick test end-point allergen titration, (SPT-sens), nasal provocation titration tests (nasal provocation titre) and serum IgE and IgE antibody concentrations.

Results: There was a significant correlation ($r = 0.50$, $P = 0.01$) between CD-sens and SPT-sens, CD-sens and the IgE antibody concentration in percentage of 'total IgE' (relative IgE antibody concentration) ($r = 0.72$, $P < 0.001$) as well as between CD-sens and nasal provocation titre ($r = 0.54$, $P < 0.05$) but, in contrast, CD-max did not correlate with any of the sensitization parameters, i.e. SPT-sens, nasal provocation titre, absolute and relative IgE antibody concentration or CD-sens. CD-sens could be used to monitor omalizumab treatment efficacy while, based on CD-max, four of seven symptom-free patients on omalizumab would have been classified as having ongoing allergy.

Conclusions: CD-sens seems to be very useful for the determination of a patient's allergen sensitivity and should be evaluated for the measurement and monitoring of anti-IgE treatment efficacy. CD-max, the conventional approach to basophil allergen challenge, which mirrors cell reactivity, gives incorrect information.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:48:47 ON 09 MAR 2006)

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:51:20 ON 09 MAR 2006
L1          1327 F EMBASE

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:52:04 ON 09 MAR 2006

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:52:04 ON 09 MAR 2006

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 14:52:04 ON 09 MAR 2006

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:52:04 ON 09 MAR 2006

     FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:52:04 ON 09 MAR 2006
L2           716 S CD63

=> fil medline biosis CA Embase Scisearch
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                               38.33      43.17

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:53:54 ON 09 MAR 2006

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:53:54 ON 09 MAR 2006
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FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 14:53:54 ON 09 MAR 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:53:54 ON 09 MAR 2006
Copyright (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:53:54 ON 09 MAR 2006
Copyright (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation
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=> s cd63
L3        3599 CD63

=> s hiv
L4      575282 HIV

=> s hiv?
L5      700372 HIV?

=> s l3 (p) l5
L6           93 L3 (P) L5

=> dup rem l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7           28 DUP REM L6 (65 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l7 and py<=2000
   1 FILES SEARCHED...
L8            6 L7 AND PY<=2000

=> d l8 ibib abs 1-6

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 6     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:   1998099250     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 9438413
TITLE:              Enhanced activation of platelets with abnormal release of
                    RANTES in human immunodeficiency virus type 1 infection.
AUTHOR:             Holme P A; Muller F; Solum N O; Brosstad F; Froland S S;
                    Aukrust P
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Research Institute for Internal Medicine, Medical
                    Department A, The National Hospital, University of Oslo,
                    Norway.
SOURCE:             The FASEB journal : official publication of the Federation
                    of American Societies for Experimental Biology, (1998
                    Jan) Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 79-89.
                    Journal code: 8804484. ISSN: 0892-6638.
PUB. COUNTRY:       United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:      Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:           English
FILE SEGMENT:       Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH:        199802
ENTRY DATE:         Entered STN: 19980224
                    Last Updated on STN: 19980224
                    Entered Medline: 19980209
AB   Besides their role in hemostasis, platelets are involved in inflammatory
     and immunological processes, and we hypothesize that platelet activation
     may play an immunopathogenetic role in HIV-1 infection.  Blood
     was drawn from 15 controls and 20 HIV-1-infected patients with
     normal platelet counts, classified into groups of non-AIDS and AIDS.
     Platelet activation was detected using flow cytometry with mAbs against
     the release markers P-selectin and CD63, mAb against GPIb, and
     the probe annexin V detecting surface exposure of aminophospholipids.  The
     amount of microvesicles was measured using mAb against GPIIIa.  Compared
     to controls, blood samples from HIV-1-infected patients showed
     significantly enhanced levels of microvesicles and activated platelets as
     detected by their exposure of P-selectin, CD63, and
     aminophospholipids, as well as reduction in GPIb expression.  Increased
     expression of P-selectin and amounts of microvesicles were most pronounced
     in advanced clinical and immunological disease.  When studying the effect
     of HIV-1 protease inhibitor therapy (indinavir) on platelet
     activation, we found that concomitant with a profound decrease in plasma
     viral load, there was a near normalization of several of the parameters
     reflecting enhanced platelet activation.  Finally, we demonstrated that
     platelets may be an important source of the chemokine RANTES in
     HIV-1-infected patients.  Although both unstimulated and
     SFLLRN-stimulated platelets from asymptomatic patients had enhanced
     release of RANTES, platelets from AIDS patients were characterized by
     markedly enhanced spontaneous, but decreased SFLLRN-stimulated release of
     this chemokine.  Taken together, these results, which demonstrate for the
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first time increased platelet activation in **HIV**-1-infected patients with normal platelet counts, may represent a previously unrecognized immunopathogenic factor in **HIV**-1 infection.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97271317 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9126268
TITLE: Cell membrane vesicles are a major contaminant of gradient-enriched human immunodeficiency virus type-1 preparations.
AUTHOR: Gluschankof P; Mondor I; Gelderblom H R; Sattentau Q J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre d'immunologie de Marseille-Luminy, France.. gluschan@ciml.univ-mrs.fr
SOURCE: Virology, **(1997 Mar 31)** Vol. 230, No. 1, pp. 125-33.
Journal code: 0110674. ISSN: 0042-6822.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199706
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970709
Last Updated on STN: 19970709
Entered Medline: 19970626

AB During preliminary experiments to establish the proportion of virus-coded p24 protein to virus membrane-associated HLA-DR in gradient-enriched **HIV**-1 preparations, we became aware of a large variability between experiments. In order to determine whether HLA-DR-containing cellular material was contaminating the virus preparations, we carried out enrichment by gradient centrifugation of clarified supernatants from noninfected cells and tested this material for HLA-DR content. We found that, independently of the cell type used, gradient enrichment resulted in the isolation of large quantities of HLA-DR-containing material which banded at a density overlapping that of infectious **HIV**. Electron microscopy of gradient-enriched preparations from supernatants of virus-infected cells revealed an excess of vesicles with a size range of about 50-500 nm, as opposed to a minor population of virus particles of about 100 nm. Electron micrographs of infected cells showed polarized vesiculation of the cell membrane, and virus budding was frequently colocalized with nonviral membrane vesiculation. Analysis of the cellular molecules present in the fractions containing virus or exclusively cellular material demonstrated that virus and cellular vesicles share several cellular antigens, with the exception of CD43 and **CD63**, found mainly at the virus surface, and HLA-DQ, which was found only in the cellular vesicles.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94145751 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8312057
TITLE: Association of host cell surface adhesion receptors and other membrane proteins with HIV and SIV.
AUTHOR: Orentas R J; Hildreth J E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology and Molecular Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland 21205.
CONTRACT NUMBER: 5 R01 AI 31806 (NIAID)
5 T32 CA 09243 (NCI)
SOURCE: AIDS research and human retroviruses, **(1993 Nov)** Vol. 9, No. 11, pp. 1157-65.
Journal code: 8709376. ISSN: 0889-2229.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199403
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19940330
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19940318

AB We have developed a MAb-based capture assay to study the association of

host cell membrane proteins with **HIV** and SIV. Class I and II MHC proteins were found to be associated with **HIV** as previously described. In addition to these molecules a number of other host molecules were found to be acquired by **HIV**, including CD71, **CD63**, CD43, and CD8. We have demonstrated that the major leukocyte adhesion receptors LFA-1 (CD11A/CD18) and CD44 are also associated with **HIV**. The level of surface expression of host membrane proteins did not predict relative expression (capture efficiency) of the virus. The use of virus-susceptible indicator cells showed that the assay involved host membrane protein-mediated capture of infectious **HIV** and SIV particles. Our data indicate that **HIV** and SIV acquire a number of host membrane proteins including adhesion receptors and that this process may be nonrandom. The acquisition of host cell adhesion receptors by **HIV** and SIV could have profound effects on the biology of the viruses, including binding, infectivity, and tropism.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93139775 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8093711
TITLE: Host cell membrane proteins on human immunodeficiency virus type 1 after in vitro infection of H9 cells and blood mononuclear cells. An immuno-electron microscopic study.
AUTHOR: Meerloo T; Sheikh M A; Bloem A C; de Ronde A; Schutten M; van Els C A; Roholl P J; Joling P; Goudsmit J; Schuurman H J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, University Hospital, Utrecht, The Netherlands.
SOURCE: The Journal of general virology, **(1993 Jan)** Vol. 74 (Pt 1), pp. 129-35.
Journal code: 0077340. ISSN: 0022-1317.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199302
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930312
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19930222

AB Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (**HIV**-1)-infected H9 and blood mononuclear cells (MNCs) were studied by immunogold electron microscopy for the presence of **HIV**-1 gag p24 protein, env gp41 and gp120 proteins, and host cell molecules CD4, CD11a, CD25, CD54, **CD63**, HLA class I and HLA-DR. Uninfected H9 cells and MNC membranes labelled for CD4, HLA class I and class II, and, at low density, CD11a and CD54; lysosomal structures in the cytoplasm labelled for **CD63**. The infected cell surface showed immunolabelling for **HIV**-1 proteins, as did budding particle-like structures. Immunogold labelling of the cell membrane for CD4 was almost non-existent. The level of immunolabelling for CD11a and CD54 on infected cells was greater than that on uninfected cells; this is presumably related to a state of activation during virus synthesis. Budding particle-like structures and free virions in the intercellular space were immunogold-labelled for all host cell markers investigated. This was confirmed by double immunogold labelling using combinations of **HIV** -1 gag p24 labelling and labelling for the respective host cell molecule. We conclude that virions generated in **HIV**-1-infected cells concentrate host-derived molecules on their envelope. Also molecules with a prime function in cellular adhesion concentrate on the virion.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
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DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1466841
TITLE: Modulation of cell surface molecules during HIV-1 infection of H9 cells. An immunoelectron microscopic study.
AUTHOR: Meerloo T; Parmentier H K; Osterhaus A D; Goudsmit J; Schuurman H J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, University Hospital, Utrecht, The Netherlands.

SOURCE: AIDS (London, England), **(1992 Oct)** Vol. 6, No. 10, pp. 1105-16.
Journal code: 8710219. ISSN: 0269-9370.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
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AB OBJECTIVE: To study cell surface molecules and **HIV**-1 proteins on H9 cells 2 days after infection by immunogold electron microscopy, either in single or in double labelling using combinations of host cell-derived molecules and **HIV**-1 proteins. DESIGN AND METHODS: The presence of host cell antigens CD3, CD4 and human leukocyte antigen-DR (HLA-DR) and **HIV**-1 antigens gag p15, p17, p24 and env gp41 was evaluated using immunocytochemistry at the light microscopic level. H9 cells 2 days after infection were processed for conventional transmission electron microscopy and cryo-ultramicrotomy. Leukocyte antigens investigated were CD2, CD3, CD4 (two antibodies), CD5, CD8, CD25, CD30, **CD63** antigens and HLA-DR; **HIV**-1-encoded antigens were gag p24, pol reverse transcriptase, and env gp41 and gp120. Double immunogold labelling was performed using reagents with different sized gold particles. For leukocyte markers, the labelling density of the cell membrane was assessed quantitatively on uninfected and infected H9 cells. RESULTS: Infected cells revealed the presence of gag p24, pol, and env gp41 and gp120 antigens on **HIV**-1 virions. Uninfected H9 cells showed a random distribution of cell surface molecules, including CD4 antigen, along the plasma membrane. The **CD63** antigen, a lysosomal membrane glycoprotein, was located mainly in the cytoplasm of uninfected cells. Cells 2 days after infection showed CD4 labelling on sites where virions were budding from or attached to the cell surface and on free virions. Virions also showed labelling by CD3, CD5, CD25, CD30 and **CD63** antibodies and anti-HLA-DR. Compared with uninfected cells, a significantly lower density was found on infected cells in labelling for CD4, CD5 and anti-HLA-DR. A significantly higher density on cells 2 days after infection was seen in **CD63** labelling. CONCLUSION: During the first phase of infection host cell molecules concentrate on budding structures and newly generated **HIV**-1 virions. This phenomenon might contribute to the disappearance of these molecules (like the CD4 molecule) from the cell membrane after infection.

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DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900167004
TITLE: Regulation of class II production after HIV-1 infection.
AUTHOR(S): Kraus, T.; Chen, H.; Becker, K.; Rakoff, K. S.; Sperber, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Mt. Sinai Sch. Med., New York, NY 10029, USA
SOURCE: FASEB Journal, (**March 12, 1999**) Vol. 13, No. 4
PART 1, pp. A292. print.
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